Application No: 10/692,389

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, line 18 to page 11, line 4 with the following:

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (Stabar STABAR TM S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (TedlarTEDLAR®, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MakrofolMAKROFOLTM, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (Melinar MELINAR TM, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyroles and CalgonCALGON® conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 mm to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

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Please replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 5-26 with the following:

The charge generating compound is a material that is capable of absorbing light to generate charge carriers, such as a dye or pigment. Non-limiting examples of suitable charge generating compounds include, for example, metal-free phthalocyanines (e.g., ELA 8034 metalfree phthalocyanine available from H.W. Sands, Inc. or Sanyo Color Works, Ltd., CGM-X01), metal phthalocyanines such as titanium phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, oxytitanium phthalocyanine (also referred to as titanyl oxyphthalocyanine, and including any crystalline phase or mixtures of crystalline phases that can act as a charge generating compound), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine, squarylium dyes and pigments, hydroxy-substituted squarylium pigments, perylimides, polynuclear quinones available from Allied Chemical Corporation under the tradename IndofastINDOFAST Double Scarlet, IndofastINDOFAST Violet Lake B, IndofastINDOFAST® Brilliant Scarlet and IndofastINDOFAST® Orange, quinacridones Monastral MONASTRAL TM DuPont under the tradename available from Monastral MONASTRAL TM Violet and Monastral MONASTRAL TM Red Y, naphthalene 1,4,5,8tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments including the perinones, tetrabenzoporphyrins and tetranaphthaloporphyrins, indigo- and thioindigo dyes, benzothioxanthene-derivatives, perylene 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments, polyazo-pigments including bisazo-, trisazo- and tetrakisazo-pigments, polymethine dyes, dyes containing quinazoline groups, tertiary amines, amorphous selenium, selenium alloys such as selenium-tellurium, selenium-tellurium-arsenic and selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulphoselenide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulphide, and mixtures thereof. For some embodiments, the charge generating compound comprises oxytitanium phthalocyanine (e.g., any phase thereof), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine or a combination thereof.

Please replace the paragraph at page 12, line 18 to page 13, line 5 with the following:

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as TinuvinTINUVINTM 144 and TinuvinTINUVINTM 292 (from Ciba

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NY). hindered alkoxydialkylamines Terrytown, Specialty Chemicals, TinuvinTINUVINTM 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as TinuvinTINUVIN™ 328, TinuvinTINUVIN™ 900 and TinuvinTINUVIN™ 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as SanduvorSANDUVORTM 3041 (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as Arbestab ARBESTAB (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as SanduvorSANDUVORTM VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as CyagardCYAGARD™ UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as <u>Luchem LUCHEMTM</u> (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:

where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_{10} , R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} are, independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R_5 , R_9 , and R_{14} are, independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of $-O-CO-(CH_2)_m-CO-O$ where m is between 2 to 20.